AVESF 1.1.1

ED - RE: A Landing Meeting
Wed. Jan. 9 (copy sent to Potlatch)

MEMORANDUM

To: Lisa Prochnow, Water Quality Compliance Officer

From: Joe Baldwin, Environmental Hydrogeologist

Date: December 18, 1990

Subject: Avery Landing Site Characterization

As we discussed during our December 12, 1990 phone conversation, I feel there are deficiencies with the Avery Landing site assessment that need to be addressed before a remediation plan can be discussed.

Thirteen test borings were drilled at the site on August 8, 1988. Eleven of the 13 borings were completed as monitoring wells. Eight of the eleven wells were reported to be dry on completion. Water samples for laboratory analysis were not collected from the three remaining wells. (The 8 "dry" wells apparently were not completed to the water table because the drilling equipment was not adequate to do the job.) I don't feel there is enough information from these test borings to make any conclusions about site conditions.

In a report from Hart Crowser Inc., dated October 27, 1989 test results from four monitoring wells were presented. The wells (HC-1 through HC-4) were drilled with an air rotary rig and were installed from about 18 to about 23 feet, into the water table. Wells HC-2, 3, and 4 were installed within 25 to 150 feet of the east property line; well HC-1 was installed along the west property line. (This well has since been destroyed.) The wells were properly installed according to the description of field procedures.

The four monitoring wells were sampled on August 23, 1989. Wells HC-2, 3, and 4 were resampled on September 26, 1989. Analysis for dissolved metals indicates that arsenic, cadmium, chromium, and lead concentrations were below drinking water limits at wells HC-1, 3, and 4. Dissolved metals at HC-2 apparently were not analyzed for. It appears that dissolved metals are not a concern at this site.

A problem remains with characterization and delineation of the free product found in monitoring well HC-4. Analysis for polynuclear aromatics (PNA's) resulted in nondetects. However, the detection limits for various PNA constituents ranged from 200 to 1,400 ppm. The free product should be analyzed again, with lower detection

limits. BTEX analysis should also be run on free product and on water from wells HC-2 and 3. Free product has been identified in one monitoring well, and a recovery trench has been proposed based on this occurrence. The free product occurrence should be defined before remediation can begin.

cc: Doug Conde, Deputy Attorney General
Paul Jehn, Manager, Ground and Drinking Water Section
Bruce Wicherski, Environmental Soil Scientist